

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. III.

Winthrop, (Maine,) Friday, April 3, 1835.

No. 9.

### THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2,50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

DIRECTION OF LETTERS. All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to WM. NOYES & Co.

### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1835.

#### Starch from Wheat Bran.

In this country, much of the starch in use is made from potatoes, and when made as it ought to be, free from any other matter but starch, it is very good. Large manufactories of Potatoe Starch are in operation in many parts of New England, and the starch made in them is used in cotton manufacturing establishments for the purpose of sizing their yarn, for weaving, &c. &c. it being better than sizing made from flour. The best starch is made from wheat, by putting it into clean bags of a convenient size, putting them into water and after they have soaked a sufficient length of time, rolling or pressing them. The starch is strained or pressed off, and after it has settled to the bottom of the fluid, the fluid is decanted or poured off gently, and the starch remains behind, pure and good.—Starch may be made from Indian corn in the same way, especially if it be taken before it gets perfectly hard—other grains also yield it more or less abundantly. But our farmer's wives who want a little starch to use occasionally, often adopt a very economical mode of obtaining sufficient for their own use from wheat bran. As some of the fecula or starch of wheat adheres to the bran, which is nothing more than the outer coating of the wheat kernel coarsely powdered, it may be separated from it very easily in the following manner. Put your bran into a large pan or other convenient vessel and pour water to it—say enough to make it into a soft mass,—let it stand for a day or two, and then work it over by a spoon or pudding stick, pressing it considerably hard by the same, and strain off through a thick cloth, the water which becomes of a milky appearance by the starch which it contains. After this, add more water, and go through the same process, straining it and pressing it with the hands, and thus do as long as any milky colored fluid can be drained from it. The starch will settle to the bottom of the water with which it passed off and be easily obtained and dried. It may be washed in several changes of water. What is left of the bran, may be given to your pig, who will say that you have done him no particular favor by robbing it of its farinaceous particles, if your own *dickey* does look the better for it.

#### An Egg within an Egg.

Our friend Paine Wingate, has sent to our office, for the inspection of the curious, and the gratifica-

tion of the wonderloving—a little egg about the size of that of a robin, which was taken from the yolk of another egg. The *outside* egg and of course the inside one, was laid by a motherly old hen in the usual discharge of her duties, and was of the common size. We are sorry that it was not set upon and hatched; we should probably then have had a *chicken* within a *chicken*, and thus have produced a breed whose stock would have doubled in half the time that the common breed will.

#### Get ready for Spring.

It is true that at this moment, we *down Easterns* have some 15 or 18 inches of snow, on an average, to wallow through, and our cattle are still depending upon the bounties of the barn for their daily food—what then? Probably before this paragraph meets your honor's eye the snow will be on its march to the ocean, and the robin and blue bird peeping about your premises in search of a resting and abiding place during the ensuing summer. Up and look about you. Get your seed wheat ready to prepare at a minute's warning for sowing, for you know the earlier you can get it into the earth the better chance you have for a crop. And be sure that you give it a thorough washing in lye and have it well limed. Don't do this slightly, it must be done faithfully and carefully, unless you wish to run the risk of having smutty wheat.—Merely shaking it up in the liquid—barely wetting it won't do. You must be sure that each kernel is fully soaked in it. Many of our farmers have prepared themselves with lime for the purpose of trying its uses upon their land, and we shall be exceedingly disappointed if they do not find it beneficial in the highest degree. Mr. Fessenden, in his *Complete Farmer*—(and by the way, we are glad to learn that a new edition of that work is in the press—if you have a dollar to spare, be sure and buy one when it comes out) says,

"It is well known that our lands, where the soil is at all suitable, will produce good crops of wheat when first cleared from their native growth of wood; but after having been tilled for some years, they generally yield wheat with difficulty, and it is often found impossible to raise it by any of the modes commonly adopted for wheat culture. In most parts of Massachusetts, and in some parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, the farmers scarcely ever attempt to raise wheat, and still more rarely succeed when they do attempt it. Yet, we believe wheat was a common and profitable crop in those places in the early period of their settlement. In process of time, however, the land became exhausted of its wheat bearing faculty, and our farmers were forced nearly to forego its cultivation. The same variations and appearances have likewise been observed in Europe. Wheat countries, by continued cultivation, have become almost incapable of yielding wheat. The cause and remedy of this partial barrenness, this falling off, with regard to particular plants, was alike involved in obscurity, till modern discoveries in chemistry threw light on the subject. It has been found that the texture of every soil is defective unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, viz., clay, sand, and lime; and that lime, in some of its combinations, exists in wheat, both in the straw and kernel. In some soils, fertile in other respects, lime may either have no existence, or be found in very minute portions, and be soon exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of

wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise wheat, it must be supplied by art, or wheat will not grow. Or if native lime exists in the soil, in small quantities, the land may bear wheat till the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant, till a fresh supply of lime, marle, pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance is added.—Mr. Young says, (*Letters of Agricola*, p. 299) 'it cannot be denied, that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, lands in Europe will produce wheat which otherwise were incapable of bearing it,' and quotes several instances in proof of this assertion. Dr. Anderson likewise gives an account of a field, which had a top-dressing of lime for the purpose of raising wheat, but the lime, by accident, was not applied to a small patch of the field, and in that patch there was no crop, while every part of the field to which the lime was applied produced wheat luxuriantly. It would be easy to adduce many more instances to prove that lime, in Great Britain, is considered not only useful, but indispensable for the production of wheat. A British farmer, we believe, rarely undertakes to raise wheat *without* the use of lime, and an American farmer as rarely undertakes to raise it *with* the use of that substance for manure."

In our State, where the summer season is, compared with some others, rather short, and the transition from winter to summer proportionably rapid, it is best to get every kind of seed into the ground in season—that is to say, the moment that the earth is fitted by the sun to receive it. It is no use to put many seeds in before, because they will rot and it is likewise injurious to delay, because if you do, the autumnal frosts will finish your harvesting in a style that you will not like.

#### Periodicals.

##### THE NEW-YORKER.

This valuable publication has commenced its second volume. We call it a valuable publication because we actually consider it among the best papers of the day. Such an one as a parent may spread before his children with the hope that their taste for the news, and literary reading, might be gratified with a wholesome diet. As a further proof that it is considered worthy of support the publishers state that one year ago they began the paper without a single subscriber, and that they now have a list of over 4,500. The low price at which it comes being \$2,00 per annum affords, a rich treat every week, at a cheap rate. Much of the matter of each number is original and thereby, it differs from some others we could mention, which boast not a little of their *superficial* dimensions, while their *depth* has been sounded and known so long "that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

##### GENESEE FARMER.

Our readers may think from the amount of matter which we extract from the *Genesee Farmer*, that we need not mention it in a formal notice, but we are under too great obligation to that publication for much information, and much of interesting and valuable matter, not to acknowledge it in a different manner than the mere credit usually attached to the pieces extracted.

This work has now reached its 11th number of volume 5th. The talent enlisted by the enterpris-



ing Editor and published in the cause of Agriculture renders it a most acceptable periodical, and proves that Farmers when they bring their minds to bear upon the subject of their vocation, & feel disposed to communicate their observations have it in their power to not only render the business popular and pleasing, but also to give a powerful aid and support to the cause of science by the amount of facts which they are daily pouring into the fountains of knowledge.

### Fish Oil on Sheep.

Our friend, ADAM MOTT of Wilton, a practical and experienced farmer, requests us to say that he has found fish oil rubbed upon the backs of sheep immediately after shearing, to be an excellent application. Two quarts will be sufficient for one hundred sheep.

### Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.

At the Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Masonic Hall in this village, on Wednesday, March 26, 1835, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Nehemiah Pierce, *Monmouth*, President.  
 Sanford Howard, *Hallowell*, Vice President.  
 William Noyes, *Winthrop*, Rec. Sec'y & Librarian.  
 Ezekiel Holmes, " Corresponding Sec'y.  
 Peleg Benson, Jr. " Treasurer.  
 Gustavus A. Benson " Collector.  
 George W. Stanley " General Agent.  
 Samuel P. Benson, *Winthrop*, } Trustees.  
 James Page, *Augusta*, }  
 Ezekiel Holmes, *Winthrop*, }

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

Josiah Orcut, *Monmouth*, }  
 John Haines, *Readfield*, } On Agriculture  
 Samuel Wood, *Winthrop*, }  
 B. W. Varnum, *Wayne*, } On Stock  
 Geo. W. Stanley, *Winthrop*, } and  
 David Longfellow, " } Ploughing Match.  
 John Smith, *Readfield*, }  
 Samuel Benjamin, *Winthrop*, } On Manufactures.  
 Orin Shaw, " }

The following gentlemen were elected, at the above meeting, members of the Society, viz:—

I. N. Metcalf, *Winthrop*.  
 Joseph Addison, "  
 Amasa Wood, "  
 Elias Miller, *Augusta*.  
 Robert H. Gardiner, *Gardiner*.  
 John Robinson, *Litchfield*.  
 John Neal, Jr. "  
 James McLellan, "  
 Dea. John Dennis, "  
 Barnabas Springer, "  
 John Springer, "  
 Sylvanus W. Robinson, *Hallowell*.  
 J. Wingate Haines, "  
 Isaac Gage, "  
 Levi Morgan, "

The gentlemen composing the Standing Committees, and those who were elected members, will consider this as an official notice.

WM. NOYES, *Recording Secretary*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Several communications are on hand. Crito is thanked for his favors.—There is poetry in him—let him give a free rein to his Pegasus, get him "waywise," as we farmers say, and then "go ahead."

GREAT OXEN.—Col. Timothy Cowles of Farmington, Ct. sold recently in New York, a yoke of oxen that weighed on the hoof 5490 pounds, at about \$10 per cwt.—*Westfield Journal*.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Animal Manure, Lime, Gypsum, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—In the 49th No. of vol. 2d. of the Maine Farmer, I noticed a very polite answer to a query of mine through your columns, respecting the decline of wheat in some parts of N. York. After expressing my unfeigned thoughts to the Editor of the New York Cultivator, I would remark that my enquiries were specifically directed to winter, and for which I had a specific object in view, viz., whether it would probably succeed well in this climate, and if it should fail, to ascertain the probable cause.

To the suggestions there made respecting experiments with lime and animal manures, I would respectfully say that I am perfectly satisfied as to the efficacy of these manures as a matter of fact. But of the reasons why, I am not so clear. It is intimated by the Editor of the Cultivator, that lime and animal matters are the specific food of wheat, and wishes to have this opinion tested. This is an interesting enquiry and opens into a wide field of investigation. That animal matters furnish much food for plants of almost any kind, there can be no doubt. But as to lime, gypsum, &c., I doubt much whether their principal efficacy arises from this cause. I find that lime is much recommended, as well as other caustic substances to destroy insects, &c. As I have from the most deliberate consideration of the subject, been induced to believe that an improvement in the raising of wheat, and I will add all other grains as well as Indian corn, is only to be effected by superior skill in managing our manures. It is true this must be connected with suitable management in ploughing harrowing &c. But there is no method of cultivation in my opinion which will be attended with complete success until we better understand the nature and uses of manures. When we shall obtain a proper knowledge of this subject, I have no doubt that we may as well raise 40 or 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, and be more certain of a crop than we now are of 25 bushels with our best cultivation, abating only the greater risks of the grain's lodging where the growth is very luxuriant. Indian corn will probably rise to 150 bushels to the acre, and that with little more or any expense than we now bestow upon a crop yielding 70 or 80.

In conclusion, I will say to the Editor of the New York Cultivator, that, limited as my means of improvement are, I will gladly contribute my mite in the way of trying experiments for the increase of knowledge in Agriculture, and shall ever be happy to render him, or the public any service in my power in regard to this subject. J. H. J.

Peru, Jan. 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

### The Cause of Smut in Wheat and the Remedy.

MR. HOLMES:—About twenty years since or more, when I first came to reside in this County, soon after which commenced the cold season that almost universally cut off all the crops of Indian corn and other vegetables, I was fully convinced that wheat must be the grain we must depend upon principally for our bread stuff. It appeared to do well on our soil, but was generally very smutty. This led me to enquire into the cause, in order to know how to apply a remedy. I examined several writers on the subject both European and American, none of which gave much satisfaction, except Varlow, an English writer, in his New System of Husbandry, who was of opinion it must be an insect, a small worm which eat the roots and prevented the

flow of sap to the kernel. I had often observed a small fly on the heads of wheat and spindles of Indian corn which I could see on no other grain, and always most numerous when the wheat was most smutty, and on examining some kernels of wheat which appeared sound, to have small bunches on the hull resembling the protuberances on the orange. On rubbing it off I found it to contain a small particle about as big as the nit of a louse. As good lime or ashes was said to prevent smut by preparing the seed with it, I was induced to try the experiment by taking a small quantity of wheat, divided it, one part washed and steeped in ashes 48 hours and sowed in two pieces, within 6 feet of each other, all at the same time—that prepared with ashes I found had not a single head of smut in it, the other piece not so prepared was, nearly as I could judge, one quarter smut. Having before examined the stools of wheat when spread on the ground and found a small worm in the root—I marked it, and found a part of the shoots, if not all, produced smut. Having before seen the history of the slug fly, by William Dandridge Peck, as published by the Board of Massachusetts Agricultural Society, I was induced to try a similar plan for obtaining the insect. I took a small pocket bottle, put some earth into it with some unprepared wheat, covered the mouth with paper, made holes through it to admit air, put the same in my garden with the neck just above the ground, let it stand until the time that the wheat headed, and the fly began to make his appearance in the hills on the wheat, then took up the bottle and carefully examined the same, when the insect was to be seen in all his stages, the worm, the bug not fledged and the fly ready to fly off. Since that time, with the use of a good microscope, I have made such observations as fully prove to my satisfaction that the cause is as follows. The fly has a bill like the screw of a gimblet, with which he makes an incision through the husk over the kernel, then fetches up the hind parts, drops its wings and deposits the egg, as plainly seen by a good magnifier—after the wheat is sown the egg becomes a worm about the size of a small skipper, the worm preys on the roots, and there being veins leading from the stock to every kernel in the heads wherever they are cut off, so as to prevent the flow of the sap before the kernel is come to its full growth, the flour turns to smut, I think this must be a proof, as you will often see sound and smutty kernels on the same head. It often smuts in the bloom, which has the same effect on the kernel.

Having now given the cause, in my opinion, I will give a remedy which I and many of my neighbors know to be certain, and if every corn grower would but faithfully practice it there would be but little or no complaint, and I think the fly might be nearly exterminated. For nearly twenty years I have not, I think, had one quart of smut in the whole time.

Many remedies have been tried, but I have tried but two, either of which answers the purpose,—lime or ashes.

If lime, wash your seed clean in a tub, skim off all the blighted kernels, give it to the horses or swine, drain off the water, then put the seed into a box or tub, but they ought not to be so tight but the water will leak out should any remain in the seed—then to every bushel of seed add three quarts of good slacked lime, in such proportions as when stirred up together the lime will adhere to the wheat, let it lay forty-eight hours at least, and longer if convenient before sowing, but be mindful to shovel it over two or three times a day while steaming to prevent it from heating.



If ashes are used, wash and skim as before. Then lay your seed on a tight floor, spread it about two inches thick, then scatter over it a laying of good strong ashes, about six quarts to a bushel of seed, so continue to lay it down until your seed is finished, then shovel it up together in a heap, and manage it the same as lime. Be particular in shoveling it over, to see every part comes in contact with ashes, which may be done should there be any that does not, by wetting it and sprinkling on a few more ashes. The lime and ashes must be good or you must add the more. I have generally used ashes, as lime could not be so well procured.

The strength of the lime or ashes penetrates through the hull of the wheat and kills the egg that produces the worm, and injures wheat but little if any, even if the hull rubs off easy it will grow, although it may kill a quart or two in a bushel, that can be no object worth looking at. I believe it would well pay for the trouble if no more, as it helps vegetation; the grain comes up stronger and looks of a good healthy color. A SOMERSET FARMER.

From the Genesee Farmer.

### Canada Thistles.

MR. L. TUCKER—It is with some degree of reluctance that I thus appear in public; but as one feeling for the welfare of my country and the prosperity of agricultural pursuits, I am induced to state to my brother farmers the success I have had in destroying that noxious weed, the Canada Thistle. It is a lamentable fact, that a great portion of the farmers, (at least those in this vicinity,) whose farms are infested with this troublesome weed, scarcely ever try to destroy them, or even keep them from going to seed, but let them stand until they ripen, when the seed takes its aerial flight, to spread extensively in all sections of the country. It is a formidable enemy, and the alarm should be sounded. The Hon. Dan Bradley has given us in Gen. Far. vol. 5, No. 2, an excellent dissertation on this subject, which well merits the attention of all who have this foe to combat.

But to my subject. I have practiced mowing the thistles every month successively during the summer for three years. I have found this to be the most effectual method I have tried. Continual cutting will prevent the seeds from reaching maturity; and the same operation will in time destroy the plant from the root. The next season after I began cutting them once a month, there was not more than half as many, and they have so diminished that there is only now and then a scattering plant left, which by another season will be wholly exterminated.

The spot which contained about one fourth of an acre, now affords good pasture which before was unproductive of any thing else but the detestable weed. But while I am indulging the thought of getting rid of an evil of such magnitude, I must confess that these sensations are sometimes overpowered by the opposite thought, that they may again reappear; and I should not be much surprised to see them springing up in every part of the farm and throughout the country. What else can I expect, when so many are sleeping, as it were, over this subject, and when there are so many who take no interest in their expulsion? Farmers, we must be united. In vain will a prudent, careful, vigilant farmer regularly cut down the thistles on his own plantation, if his neighbor suffers the beds of thistles to flourish and go to seed on his adjoining ground. Hence we see the necessity of a "uniformity and concert of action." If farmers would adopt the easy method of mowing down their thistles as often as they grow high enough to mow, they would arrest their progress, and ultimately extirpate the alarming pestilence.

The object of this communication, therefore, is to endeavor to arouse the attention of farmers to this subject, and more especially those in this vicinity, who will not be consulted verbally, and who will not be induced to believe that the evil may be remedied. A legislative enactment, perhaps, would be the most effectual measure that could be taken to arouse such from their state of lethargy. Something has been said heretofore relative to making

application to the Legislature for the passage of a law forbidding any owner or occupant of land to suffer a bed of thistles to go to seed under a suitable penalty. With such a legal enactment there would be hopes of extirpating this noxious weed. H. S.

From the New York Cultivator.

### Improved Cheese Shelves.

J. BUEL, Esq. Sir—In the September No. of the Cultivator, under the head of "Improved cheese shelves," I noticed the description of Mr. Blurton's Machine for turning cheese, and resolved to test the utility of his plan by actual experiment, and accordingly constructed a machine upon that principle, but instead of twelve we used but seven shelves of sufficient length to accommodate three cheeses each, and framed into the heads of the frame at a proper distance from each other to admit the hand between the cheese and the shelf next above it, for the purpose of rubbing them, (say three inches more than the thickness of the cheeses.) This frame when filled, holds 18 cheeses, weighing from 100 to 170 lbs. each, and being placed on the shelves so that they will as nearly balance each other as possible. The whole are turned by one man in as little time, and with less exertion than is required to turn one cheese of the former size, in the usual method of taking them off the shelves to turn them. We found it necessary for large soft cheeses to have semi-circular bearers made to fit about one sixth part of the circumference of the cheese, which are singly laid in and allowed to remain between the cheeses and the "bars" that support them while turning, which effectually prevents them from flattening or breaking on the side exposed to the pressure, while in the act of turning. We have used this machine since the middle of last September, and it succeeds to our entire satisfaction, and have since made more on the same plan. It is our opinion, (although we have not had opportunity to test its utility in the heat of summer,) that upon this plan, cheeses of any size, however soft, may be turned at any season of the year, with as little injury as in any manner with which we are acquainted. The principal advantages which attend the use of this machine are, a great abridgment of labor in turning cheese, which in large dairies, as now practiced, is very considerable and fatiguing; also that of having every day, dry shelves to turn the cheeses upon, as the side of the shelves on which the cheeses drop, have in the former position of the frame, been above the cheeses, and exposed to a current of air, for 24 hours previous, which in a great measure prevents mould, and the necessity of rubbing the cheeses; and a room filled with these machines, will hold much more cheese than it will on shelves at the sides, or on counters. As the expense of a single machine, or frame, is trifling, I would recommend the trial of them to dairymen who are disposed to try experiments.

Yours, respectfully,

EPHRAIM PERKINS, Jr.

South Trenton, Dec. 22d, 1834.

P. S. For further descriptions, see No. 7 of the Cultivator. E. P. Jr.

From the Hancock Advertiser.

A short account of the aspect of the country "Down East," from Ellsworth to the Jumping Off-place—with a sketch of the Mineralogy of Washington county. (CONTINUED.)

Pembroke is a town which has recently sprung up in the wilderness, and owes its origin principally to the extensive iron and salt works which have been erected there. This place is six miles from Dennysville and at the first view appears much larger than it really is, the land being of a level nature, and cleared for some distance to the South of the road, which produces quite a prospect for this part of the country. The growth of the soil is principally spruce & small pines, intermixed with hardwood and hemlock; the land appears to be of good quality but is chiefly valuable for the wood, which found a market at the manufactories. Pembroke is separated into two small villages, about a mile apart; the Eastern part contains the Iron and Salt works, which, although they have ceased operations, still

remain an object of interest. On entering the village which, consists principally of houses and stores connected with the foundery, and the long buildings used as a salt manufactory, you turn up a road which follows the streams to the Iron works, which are situated about half a mile from the main road. This street is very picturesque, being Adamised with fragments of iron ore and cinders from the foundry, and red sandstone from the ledge which forms a wall about twenty feet high following the road on the left. On the right, the stream glides along nearly on a level with the road, crossed at intervals by plank bridges leading to the Irish cabins, which line the foot of the steep bank leading down to the water on the opposite side. The factory in perspective with its antique roofs and gateway, the little log cabins piled one above another in the sides of the steep bank below and around it, the children running from one to the other on the trunk of fallen trees, and above all the sign of —, Tailor, which occupied the lower half of the only window of a six foot cabin, just perceptible above the edge of the stream forcibly reminded us of the description of some feudal chieftain's residence in the dark ages, surrounded by the habitations of his clan. The facilities of one of the best water privileges in the State, located within half a mile of tide water—an unbounded supply of excellent wood, and various other advantages, induced a number of enterprising men to commence these extensive works which could not have cost less than \$200,000. The principle object was the manufacture of scrap iron, of which as every one may not have seen the process, we will give a short description. This iron consists of the small bits which are collected as unfit for use and sent to the foundry; large quantities are annually transported from England to be manufactured in this country.—The scrap is first sorted; such as are fit to be worked by smiths are laid by for that purpose; the better kind of cast iron is reserved for casting, and the large pieces of wrought iron which are unfit for other purposes, are broken up and placed in moulds with other small bits, consisting of old nails, and every thing which can come under the denomination of iron. These moulds are made in the form of a bee hive with the top off, except that they are not one third as large. The labor of filling these moulds is performed principally by boys; when the mould is full, by raising up the sides, the iron is left in a small square pyramid on the bottom board; this is placed in a large furnace when a sufficient number are accumulated. They are then submitted to a violent heat about three hours when they are sufficiently melted to work, all the dross having ran off at the side of the furnace. Then comes the tug of war; a sturdy Vulcan seizes the glowing mass in the furnace with a pair of tongs, and surging it forward places it before a huge pair of iron rollers which are grooved at one end large enough to receive the mass, gradually decreasing until they become quite small at the other. The iron is then passed through these grooves as quickly as possible, from one end to the other, being fairly crushed into a mass about five feet long and four or five inches square. This process is repeated until the furnace is cleared; they are then put into an oven and subjected for a long time to a moderate heat, when sufficiently baked they are passed through different sized rollers, and converted into the various shapes in which iron is used. The force of these rollers is astonishing; we observed one in the factory which had been broken in two by the pressure, it was thirteen inches thick, and four feet long, made of solid iron.

The principle curiosity of these works, is the immense iron wheel which moves the machinery. The shaft of this wheel, which is of iron, is said to weigh twenty tons. This was broken about eight months since, which was the principle cause of the suspension of the works. The shaft is about eighteen feet long and two feet thick; it lays horizontally, long arms extending from it every four feet supporting a covering of sheet iron; this forms a barrel twenty feet in diameter, and about sixteen feet through, with a shaft in the centre from which twenty or thirty long arms radiate to support it. Across the surface of this wheel is placed strips of iron about one foot apart, which form buckets for the reception of the water, as it falls on the top of the wheel from the floom leading from the pond above, through the top of the building. This forces the wheel down and passes off underneath giving motion to the whole machinery.



For the Maine Farmer.

### Bill for a Stock & Pattern Farm.

MR. HOLMES:—I send you the Report of the Committee of our Legislature on Agriculture, accompanying the Resolve to establish a Stock and Pattern Farm in this State, for publication, because I think the facts and reasoning both of the petitioner and committee are just and will do good if published. But, Sir, I feel that I am, and with me all the agriculturists in this State are in some degree disfranchised; and have no right to the least favor, benefits or blessings from this Legislature, and indeed have had very little from all others since we were a State, except one. There has been one that gave to agricultural Societies for five years, a liberal sum, but what have we to expect, when the five years shall expire? The following statements of a bill for the especial benefit of farmers before the legislature will inform us. The bill for the establishment of a Board of Internal Improvements has met with much opposition, and if it passes at all I fear will not pass in good faith, and consequently little or no good will be done by it. I cannot be persuaded that there is any person, even in our Legislature, but what must believe that a well directed board of Internal Improvement must be of great benefit to the yeomen of the state—to the farm owners—to the seven eighths of the population mentioned in the report referred to above. I have serious fears that nothing will ever be effected by that bill. The next that I shall mention, having a bearing on agriculture is a resolve for the purchase of a number of copies of the Northern Shepherd, a little book, to be sent to each town. The whole cost would have been 150 dollars, and that was too much for Agriculture. Its passage was finally refused, but to the honor of the House it passed that, but the Senate non-concured and the House receded. Then came up the Resolve which I send you for publication, which Mr. Humphrey of Gray moved to be postponed until the year 1900.—The first Wednesday in the year 1900!! So it is sixtyfive years before we are to have any better usage. Strange as it may seem, this move passed.

Now, Mr. Editor, my story is a short one, all the farmers are virtually disfranchised for 65 years at least. Disfranchised did I say? Would it were so.—For we now pay 7-8 of all, even for that legislature, staying and doing something or nothing until even one of its members complained that it began to "Smell of Eternity." In all my voting in future I am determined to know what the opinions of the man I vote for are on the subject of Agriculture and its encouragement by law, together with Internal Improvements and the mechanic arts. I rejoice to see literature flourish to a proper degree. I rejoice to see the Insane provided for. Farmers, we have waited until the last and it seems that we are to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for sixty five years, and then we know not what. I call upon you brother farmers to devise ways and means to remedy the above justly complained of evils. I call upon you mechanics to awake upon this subject. The ballot boxes will do it. Let the question be, does the candidate wish for the promotion of agriculture and the useful arts.

March 20, 1835.

A FARMER.

The committee to whom was referred the Petition of Sanford Howard, praying for legislative aid, to enable him to form a Company, to be called the "Maine Stock and Pattern Farm Company," have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following

#### REPORT.

It is the opinion of your Committee that Agriculture should be considered as holding the first rank

in the scale of importance among Arts and Sciences; inasmuch as it is not only the basis of all others, but employs seven eighths of the population of almost every civilized community, and is absolutely indispensable to national prosperity.

It will be concluded that it is the duty of the Government to protect and foster every interest, and that there is no portion of the community more entitled to protection, than the tillers of the soil.

"When a storm arises in the horizon and danger awaits us from abroad, or when enraged ambition at home, drives the passions of men to madness and all its excesses, it is in the farming interest of the country that you find the steady hand that holds the balance of political power, and by its strong arm repels the foe, or by its electoral voice, annihilates the unjust hopes of the aspiring ambition of profligate petitioners."

Who are they who have contributed so freely to expenditures for the purpose of establishing the Literary Institutions of our State? Mainly the farmers, the yeomen of the land. And is it then unfair to ask, what has been done by the Legislature, for a class of citizens, who have been taxed so largely for the benefit of other professions?

The Committee would present the following extracts from a paper laid before them by Mr. Howard, designed to show a general outline of the plan and course of management of the establishment proposed in his petition.

"In agriculture, that is strictly speaking, the cultivation of the earth, we design pursuing the most approved course of operations on all subjects, when the best course has not been discovered, we intend to find it, by scientific and well conducted experiments. We intend to procure the choicest varieties of such plants as would be most profitable for this part of the country, and to cultivate them in the best manner. We intend to ascertain, by the aid of chemistry, the proper adaptation of plants to soils, and also the proper modes of applying the various manures to plants and soils, and the cause of their effects. This we expect to do, first, by a *chemical analysis of the plant*, by which its component parts, and the substances required for its growth and perfection is discovered. Second, by an *analysis of the soil*, by which we ascertain whether it contains the proper food for the plant we wish to put into it, or whether any, and what substances may be wanting to constitute the growth of such plant, so that we may know what to apply as manure. This analysis would also determine whether there were any substances in the soil which would be deleterious to the plant whose food or component parts had been discovered."

"2d. In relation to animals, we calculate to adopt and encourage the use of such species and varieties as should be best adapted for their respective uses. Of horses, such breeds as are best calculated for travel, for heavy draught, and for the common purposes of the farmer. Of neat cattle, such as are best fitted for our soil, climate, and general purposes,—having in view, the properties of *beef, labor, and milk*. Of sheep, such as produce the several qualities of wool required in manufactures, and which would, by their flesh and fleece, afford most profit to their owners. Of swine, those breeds from which pork can be made with the least expense. We should expect to show, on physiological, anatomical, and mechanical principles, what particular structure or organization, is required to adapt animals to particular uses. If an animal is required for heavy draught and to endure severe service, we intend to show theoretically, what must be the peculiar conformation of parts to fit him for his p'ce. If one is wanted for lighter draught and quicker motion, we shall show wherein there should be a difference of structure, temper, &c. to best adapt him to such a station. These principles should be followed out with all animals and for all purposes. And should the funds of the establishment be sufficiently large to warrant it, we intend to investigate the subject of *diseases of animals*, and ascertain the best modes of cure. Upon this subject farmers generally need information, and many valuable animals are annually lost in consequence."

3d. "In relation to horticulture, as is stated in the petition, we intend practicing those branches, and those only, which include the culture of the most *essential* varieties of fruits and vegetables suitable for our climate."

4th. In the experimental department, we design showing by carefully conducted experiments the

relative value of different plants and vegetables for feeding animals, and also the relative cost of producing the same. On this subject, some information on which we can with confidence rely, is much needed by the farmer. He does not *now* know with what kind of food he can produce a given quantity of beef or pork with the least expense. The importance of knowing this before he can prosecute the business to the best advantage, must be obvious to every one. It is a point that can be ascertained, though it will require considerable care and expense to make the experiment so as to be able to draw correct conclusions.

"We design also to prove by experiments, what rotation of crops may be most advantageously adopted on different soils. We would illustrate this in the following manner. It is laid down as an infallible rule, that every plant or vegetable imbibes from the earth and from the atmosphere during its growth, substances peculiar to itself. Hence we see that a soil may contain the food of one kind of plants and not that of others. One crop exhausts the soil of that substance or principle which enters into its composition, or which it requires as food, but may fit it for a different species of plants, that would of course, feed on somewhat different substances. We wish to find what crops may best follow each other, in order that we may obtain the greatest benefits from all the properties contained in the soil, and in the manures which are applied."

"As to buildings, fences, implements, &c. such should be had as would be best suited for the purposes to which they are appropriated, having regard to order, convenience, and economy; and such as might be regarded as models for the benefit of others. It is further designed to make the establishment a sort of *general repository*, for the most valuable seeds, plants, implements of husbandry, and animals, where they might always be obtained by purchasers."

Your Committee believe that the time has arrived, when the attention of the people of this State, should be turned to agriculture, as the only permanent means of support. We must derive our nourishment from our "mother earth," we must begin to call into action, the latent energies of her soil.

"It is on this, and this alone, we must depend. It is in vain to point to our forests of lumber—they are rapidly disappearing, and the hour is fast approaching, as sure as the footsteps of time, when another generation will rise up and curse the prodigality of their fathers, for the havoc they have made in the wilderness. It is in vain to point to our waterfalls, while the land lies neglected and barren—and it is useless to refer to political parties, for strength and durability of our Institutions—they are as fickle, as changing, and as baseless as the clouds of an April sky. Upon none of those ought any dependence to be placed,—but, upon knowledge, public virtue, and a healthy, vigorous, active and stable agriculture, based upon the possession of the soil itself, nourished by the soil itself, cultivated as it should be according to the suggestions of a pure and enlightened mind, we must look as the rock upon which all that is near and dear to us is founded, and as the source of our safety, our happiness, and our greatness."

"The agriculture of a country affords the best evidence of its prosperity. Whether we compare kingdoms, states, counties, districts or farms, the condition of this branch of labor, which they severally exhibit, is a sure index, not only of its pecuniary, but of its moral condition. It is no less an axiom founded in truth, that agriculture prospers or languishes, in proportion to the science or skill of the men who manage its labors. It is not the natural fertility of the soil, so much as the intelligence and industry of those who till it, which gives to husbandry its interests and its rewards. The man who devotes the energies of a highly cultivated mind to this primitive & all important branch of labor, is a public benefactor. Cincinnatus did more to immortalize his name, and to command our applause, by his love of rural labors, than by his military exploits. Washington, amid all the glories that irradiated his brow, sought his highest pleasures in the business and retirement of a farm."

"Despotism will never flourish in an American soil, through the ignorance, and we may say, consequent depravity of its cultivators."

"It should be the policy of Government, therefore, which watches over the interest of all to infuse into the labors of husbandry, all the lights of sci-



ence and knowledge, to take care to expand and elevate the minds of those who are to give it efficiency of character, and to call forth skill and industry by proffered rewards. With us these considerations possess peculiar force. Our population and business are emphatically agricultural, and every aid which is extended to this class, benefits, indirectly, every portion of the community. Agriculture constitutes the thousand rills, which swelling and traversing every portion of our country, propel the spindle, and the hammer, of the citizen and the manufacturer, and finally by their union, make up the mighty stream of commerce which unceasingly flows into the Atlantic."

That our agriculture is susceptible of improvement, that the products of its labors may be doubled, nay, quadrupled, must be apparent to those who have compared our husbandry with that of some European countries, or who have contrasted at home, the well cultivated district or farm, with those which are badly managed. How is this desired improvement to be effected? By diffusing useful knowledge and the means of improvement among our farmers."

Your Committee recall to recollection the munificent benefactions of the Legislature, to advance the literary character of our State, and the fact that very little has been done, legislatively, to improve our agriculture, which employs seven eighths of our population, can only be ascribed to the fact, that little has been asked for, or thought of. Our public seminaries for literary instruction, are numerous and respectable. They meet the eye in almost every village. But where is the head taught to help the hands, in the business which creates wealth? and which is the grand source of individual and national prosperity and happiness? Our literary and professional schools have been reared up and sustained by the expenditure of many thousands of dollars from the public treasury. It will not, however, be denied, that the benefits they dispense are altogether partial,—that the rank and file of society, destined by Heaven, to become the conservators of civil liberty, are virtually denied a participation in the science and knowledge—in the means of improvement and of happiness, which they are calculated to dispose. And we hazard not the fear of contradiction in assuming, that if a moiety of public moneys, which have been appropriated to literary schools, had been judiciously expended, in rendering science subservient to the arts, and in diffusing the higher branches among the laboring classes, the public benefits from the appropriation, would have been far greater than they are at the present day."

Your Committee believe that such an establishment as is proposed in the petition which they have had under consideration, is really necessary to carry into full effect the aid now offered by this State to Agricultural Societies, as it would afford a very favourable point to which those Societies might send by delegates or agents, for the purpose of procuring any animals, plants, seeds, or implements, which it might be desirable to introduce into their respective districts. It would also in their opinion be an excellent institution to which the youth of our State, might go to make themselves acquainted with the principles and practices of Agriculture, and the subjects connected therewith, and therefore report the Bill which is herewith submitted.

JESSE SMART, Per Order.

*An Act to incorporate the Maine Stock and Pattern Farm Company.*

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That Sanford Howard, his associates, successors and assigns, be and they hereby are created a body corporate by the name of the Maine Stock and Pattern Farm Company; with power, by that name to sue and defend in any Court of Record or in any other place; have and use a common seal; ordain, establish and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances and regulations, as to them may appear necessary and convenient for the government of said Corporation, and the prudent management of their affairs, provided the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State; take and hold estate, real and personal, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, which shall be used exclusively for the purpose of improving the science of agriculture, horticulture, the breed and management of domestic animals, and the manufacturing and mechanic arts, connected therewith, with power to lease or dis-

pose of the same at pleasure; and generally to have and enjoy all the powers and privileges necessary to carry into full effect the objects contemplated by this act of incorporation.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into as many shares as shall be provided by the by-laws; and the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled at all meetings of said stockholders, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the following proportions, that is to say; for one share, one vote, and every two shares above one, shall give a right to one vote more, provided no one member shall have more than thirty votes.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever said Corporation shall have raised and actually paid into its Treasury, for the purpose of this Act, the sum of at least five thousand dollars, or be possessed of property to that amount, the Treasurer of this State shall, on satisfactory evidence being produced to him of that fact, pay from any moneys in his hands belonging to the State, a like sum of five thousand dollars to the Treasurer of said Corporation, and the State shall thereupon be considered a member of said Corporation and receive a certificate of the number of shares to which it is entitled by the payment of said said sum: and the Treasurer of State shall, unless some other individual should be designated from time to time by the Legislature, for that purpose, represent the shares owned by said State, at all meetings of the Corporation, and may give as many votes as the State has shares, notwithstanding the provisions contained in the second section of this Act.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That said Corporation shall cause to be made out and certified, annually on the second Wednesday of January, to the Treasurer of State, whose duty it shall be forthwith to communicate the same to the Legislature, a detailed report of the doings of said Corporation, the improvements made or proposed to be made in any of the objects which this incorporation designs to attain, with a minute statement of its receipts and expenditures and of the condition of its funds.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That Sanford Howard may call the first meeting of said Corporation at the State House in Augusta, at such time as he may appoint, by giving three weeks previous notice thereof in all the newspapers printed in Augusta.

*From the New York Cultivator.*

**Wintering Sheep.**

In December flocks of sheep require a little of our time and attention; if these are bestowed with subsequent ordinary care, sheep will commonly pass through the winter with trifling loss and much to our advantage. For want of attention in the commencement of winter I have seen large flocks nearly lost during its course, which might have been saved with a little previous care. But when it did occur you could not convince their owners that it was their bad management, as they had made up their minds to impute it solely to their bad luck. It is always the best policy for the farmer to have his sheep in good condition when they begin the winter, and then they are sure to go well through it. If however they are permitted to enter it poor and light—good provender and a regular supply of it, which is the best that can then be done, although it may save the lives of some, will not carry them prosperously through it. The foundation of our loss of sheep in winter is laid during the season of pasturing, for the experience of every farmer will teach him that only give them enough to eat during the summer, the natural effect will be that they will put on flesh; and a sheep in good condition is easily and safely wintered, whilst it is a most difficult job to carry a poor sheep safe through the winter. It is wrong to permit them to ramble over the fields later than about the first of December, because at that time there is little nutriment in the scanty herbage on which they feed, and the blades of grass had better remain on the stem to protect it during the frosts and winds of winter, and prepare it for an early and vigorous growth in the spring; besides as the supply to the animal is small, and innutritious, there is great danger that there will be a falling off in its flesh, which it can ill spare, and which to its subsequent existence it is so necessary it should now retain. I have frequently thought that an open December, which is often wished for by the farmer to save his win-

ter supply of hay, is more prejudicial to his sheep, when they ramble over the fields, and to his own interest, than he is generally aware of. It would certainly comport more with real economy, if he were to bring up his sheep by the 10th, or at farthest the 15th of this month, into winter quarters, even if the weather should remain warm and the ground uncovered; for if they loose flesh at this time, they cannot regain it until spring, and the mortality which sometimes costs almost entire flocks is imputable to this cause.

Sheep in winter should have sheds; the preservation of their health requires this indulgence, and nature prompts to it. Let me ask, if they have the choice, do they remain in the open air in a storm? No, they as instinctively run to their covering as a man does to his house, and if they do not require it quite as much, they appear quite as well for the shelter. For a flock of poor sheep a protection from the weather is all important. Those in good condition do not as much want it, as they have a better coat both of flesh and wool; but for them it is likewise useful, and a good farmer will not omit to give all the requisite shelter. In those countries in Europe which grow large quantities of the finest wool, they find it indispensable to the attainment of their object, that is fine wool, that their sheep are sheltered from storms both summer and winter, and they have made their arrangements accordingly, for they herd them every night and narrowly watch the indications of the weather during the day. They say that rain and snow give a hardness and coarseness to the wool which they can obviate by a sufficiency of shelter. But to our subject; as soon as sheep are brought in to the yard for winter the different kinds of lambs, ewes and wethers should be carefully separated and kept apart. It is important that those in one yard should be as nearly of a size as practicable; for by being so, there are no strong ones among them, to drive the weaker from their provender. All will then feed alike and do well. The flocks ought likewise to be as small as we can conveniently make them. It is an invariable rule that a small flock does much better than a large one, even if both according to their number are fed equally well. If the flocks in each yard can be reduced to between fifty and one hundred, so much the better; and it is a great desideratum to make them as few as fifty if it can in any way be effected. It is also necessary to have a separate yard for old and poor sheep, and if there are any in the flock that do not subsequently do well they should be removed into what is commonly called the hospital. These hospital sheep, by being few in number, having a good warm shed, a sheaf of oats, or a few screenings from under the fanning mill, once a day, will soon begin to improve. I have had my hospital sheep in a better condition with this care by spring than any other flock, and I must say that for the last three seasons, my sheep were in better condition when I turned them out of my yards in the spring, than when I put them there in the beginning of winter. Sheep ought to be rather sparingly than sumptuously fed, three times a day, and out of racks, to prevent them from running over and trampling on the hay. As soon as one is seen in any of the flocks to become thin, it ought to be removed at once into the hospital where it will be better fed. If you neglect to do this it will soon be too late, and you will suffer loss; for a sheep once reduced to a certain point cannot be recovered. It is of service to give a feeding of straw, or pine tops, if you please; for it invigorates their health and makes a change in their food. They ought all to be daily watered, and if your hay has not been salted, to have a lick of salt occasionally. The opinion that sheep do not want water is erroneous; repeated observation has convinced me that it is almost as indispensable to their welfare as their food, and the sooner farmers get rid of this notion the better for both their interests and understanding. I have tried the experiment of keeping sheep without water in conformity with this improper custom so often and thoroughly, that I have come to the conclusion that the only safe rule is the opposite one. I could repeat the several occasions when I have acted upon the plan for my own information, were it necessary, but I only add that the result in my hands was invariable, that is, my sheep grew thin, as it was, that they immediately improved when I adopted an opposite practice. With this care you will save all your sheep; or not lose more of them than you would of the same number of horses and cattle. They will have no



disease among them. I have often thought of an observation made to me by an experienced wool-grower from whom I asked for information of the diseases of sheep; he answered, "What have you to do with the diseases of sheep? take care of them and you will have no need for remedies." This observation struck me as strange at the time, but subsequent experience has amply confirmed it. And now what will the farmer gain by keeping his sheep well? In the first place, he will save his hay, a fat sheep will not eat so much as a poor one; he will save all his grain—sheep in good condition do not require any. In the next place he will save all his sheep—he will have more and better lambs in the spring, besides several ounces more of wool to each sheep; and what is better than all the rest, he will in the end save himself loss and anxiety. The saving will at least be from one-eighth to one-fourth of the value of his flock, and all this by attending to a necessary work in due season.

### The Tetter.

I have been troubled with this complaint on my hands for perhaps thirty years. I have used remedies prescribed by eminent physicians both in this country and Europe, and have used perhaps twenty applications recommended in the newspapers, or otherwise, but all without permanent effect. In one instance I went so far as to cauterize the skin, but soon after the new skin had hardened, the tetter reappeared. After a violent attack of the yellow fever in the West Indies, all the skin of my body peeled off—I was in hopes this would be an effectual cure, but no such thing, like Monsieur Tonson, the tetter came again.

I had given up all hopes of ever effecting a cure, when I noticed some six or eight months ago, in your, or some other paper, that Indian dye, or blood root steeped in strong vinegar, would effect a cure. The remedy being so simple, I resolved on trying it, and found it effectual; but the blood root leaving an unpleasant stain upon the hand, I too soon relaxed in application, and tetter began to reappear; this brought me to the notion to apply vinegar simply, and have found it to answer equally well; I have had no tetter on my hands for months past—when the least speck appears, I touch it with vinegar and it is gone.

From this experience, I recommend, therefore, as a cure for the tetter, "*strong vinegar and perseverance in application.*" With a view that fellow sufferers by this annoying complaint may be benefited, I hope you will publish the above in your paper.—*Poulson's Daily Advertiser.*

### Stage Drivers.

There is hardly a class of men whose sobriety of habits and carefulness are of more importance than that of stage drivers. So far as our circumscribed vision extends in regard to this matter, the public, around us, are happily provided in this respect;—but it seems not to be the case in all places. A drunken artizan may spoil the material which you commit to his hands, without endangering your life and limb in his own hands, but if either they, or his head, become unsteady by inebriety, results may happen from this cause of the fatal and irreparable nature.

The following is a statement of the facts connected with the melancholy circumstances which resulted in the death of Mr. Bullard, of Boston, some days since, as related in the Concord Freeman of last week.

"The driver on taking charge of the team at Groton, was observed to be not very well capable of managing his team, which was observed by several persons, one of whom remarked on his incapacity to drive it. It is not pretended that he was drunk at the time, but laboring under the stupefying effects of intoxication. After the arrival of the stage at the stopping place in Littleton, he took his glass of grog. Mr. Bullard, a proprietor in this line of stages, rode on the box with him, and had occasion to rouse him from sleep twice after leaving Groton. Mr. B. was still on the box with the driver when they left Littleton; on arriving at the summit of the hill where the accident happened, the driver was unable to control his team, four spirited horses, and they ran full speed down the hill, coming in contact with Mr. Powers's (who strove in vain to give more room) six-horse loaded wagon—striking first the fore wheels then the rigging of the wagon, and then the hind wheels, which upset the

coach; the horses, with the fore wheels were providentially disengaged from the stage, ran a short distance together when the leaders broke loose and went on for a mile or two. Mr. Bullard, holding on the railing of the coach as it turned over, swung round and fell under it upon his side. Another passenger upon the box was thrown several feet beyond the coach, and considerably bruised; the driver shared a similar fate. After being extricated, Mr. B. was heard to attribute the misfortune to a drunken driver; and afterwards added that he was on the point of taking the reins himself when the horses ran. Previous to expiring, Mr. B. communicated to those in attendance the facts above stated—which we have gathered from those who have investigated the matter, and are ready to corroborate their statement."—*Salem Observer.*

### Summary.

THE BOSTON PEARL AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—Published every Saturday. Contents of No. 29. The Enthralled.—Song Writing, by Barry Cornwall.—Not Col. Crockett, by Hazlewood Buckeye, Esq.—Folly.—Aphorisms, &c.—The Miser Punished.—A Mad Actress.—The Funeral, by Charles Sprague.—Adventures during the Rebellion in Jamaica.—The Morality of Method, by H. T. Tuckerman.—Sonnet to the Rain, by Albert Pike.—Lafayette, by James A. Hillhouse.—The Hunter's Farewell.—Magazine Writing.—Education in Germany.—THE ESCRUTOIRE.—Italy.—The Little Witch, &c. Editorial.—Music.—The Swiss Shepherd's Song—never before published in this country.

### The Comet.

A magnificent comet is expected to make its appearance during the present year. The American Almanack states that *two* will return to their perihelium, and also to their perigee, or points nearest to the Earth. "But, as from some unknown cause," says the editor, "the light of these bodies seems to be constantly diminishing, it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or, indeed, without the assistance of a very powerful telescope." But a late English paper, the Falmouth Packet, contains a notice of an interesting work by Lieut. R. Morrison of the royal navy, which speaks of the comet which will be seen between the months of May and August, as a most "magnificent phenomenon." Which of those mentioned in the American Almanack is here alluded to, is not known: perhaps it is neither. Lieutenant Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than that of 1811. It is even affirmed that it will afford a degree of light equal to that of the full moon—that its tail will extend over forty degrees—and that when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon. It is predicted that the electric and attractive powers of the comet will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, in producing, inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years, these phenomena prevailed to a considerable extent.—"Relying (says the author) on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836 or '7, will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth—overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings."

It is to be hoped that no greater irregularities or extremes in the weather, than we have had for twelve months past, will visit us as attendants on an expected celestial visitant. Epidemic diseases, doubtless are produced, or affected by the atmosphere; but whether the different state or quarters of the atmosphere are in any way connected with the revolutions of the comets, is a question not perhaps so easily solved.—*Boston Courier.*

From the London Morning Chronicle of Jan. 1.

### Extraordinary.

When the properties of steam and its power were first ascertained it was supposed that human genius could extend no further; still since then we have our streets and houses lighted by gas, and now we are to have our residences warmed and our provision dressed without the use of "fire, flame, smoke, steam, gas, oil, spirit, chemical preparation, or any dangerous substances whatsoever." Incredible as this may appear, it is no less true, an ingenious German having invented a machine by which it may be accomplished. It is made of brass, is about 22 inches high, 12 inches wide and six deep, has the appearance of a miniature chest of drawers, and is surmounted by an inverted crescent, which is hollow for the purpose of containing water. It is called "Wenn's Solar Stove," and is heated by "elementary heat," produced (according to the words of the inventor) by "separate and combined elements." It may be used with the greatest safety in ships, and in manufactories and warehouses, where, in consequence of the combustible nature of the stock, fires are prohibited. The process of heating is so clean and simple, that a lady with white gloves on may perform it without soiling them, or a child three years of age without injury. Yesterday its powers were exhibited at the West India Docks, before Capt. Parish the Dock master, T. Shaldrake Esq. engineer, —Beck Esq. and a number of other gentlemen connected with the Dock Company, who expressed the greatest astonishment at Mr. Wenn's invaluable discovery and said they considered it would be of incalculable service to the Navy, &c. Heat was produced by invisible means in less than two minutes, and in three minutes afterwards, water which had been put into the crescent, boiled with such force, that the window of the room in which it was placed, was compelled to be opened to let the steam escape. There is a drawer in the machine in which a steak or chop can be cooked in its own gravy, but there not being one at hand the experiment was not tried.—Three hours after it had been heated, from which time nothing had been done to it, it was found to be still so hot that it could scarcely be touched with the naked hand, although it had been carried from the docks to the city. We understand it is the intention of the ingenious inventor, who has expended all he possessed of in bringing it to perfection, to exhibit it to the public at the Museum of Arts and Sciences in Leicester square.

OCEAN ROLLERS AT ASCENSION ISLAND. One of the most interesting phenomena that the island affords is that of the rollers; in other words, a heavy swell, producing a high surf on the leeward shores of the island, occurring without any apparent cause. All is tranquil in the distance, the sea breeze scarcely ripples the surface of the water, when a high swelling wave is suddenly observed rolling towards the island. At first it appears to move slowly forward, till at length it breaks on the outer reefs. The swell then increases, wave urges on wave, until it reaches the beach, where it bursts with tremendous fury. The rollers now set in and augment in violence, until they attain a terrific and awful grandeur, affording a magnificent sight to the spectator, and one which I have witnessed with mingled emotions of terror and delight. A towering sea rolls forward on the island, like a vast ridge of waters, threatening, as it were, to envelop it; pile on pile succeeds with resistless force, until, meeting with the rushing offset from the shore beneath, they rise like a wall, and are dashed with impetuous fury on the long line of coast, producing a stunning noise. The beach is now mantled over with foam, the mighty waters sweep over the plain, and the very houses at George Town are shaken by the fury of the waves. But the principal beauty of the scene consists in the contiguous ridge of water, crested on its summit with foam and spray; for as the wind blows off the shore, the over-arching top of the wave meets resistance, and is carried, as it were back



against the curl of the swell; and thus plays elegantly above it, as it rolls furiously onward, graceful as a bending plume; while to add still more to its beauty, the sunbeams are reflected from it in all the varied tints of the rainbow.

**DURABLE WHITEWASH.**—I am enabled to certify the efficacy of marine salt in fixing whitewash made of lime. In the year 1795, when I was director of the naval artillery at the port of Toulon, I was commissioned to ascertain the utility of a method proposed by the master painter of that port, M. Maquilan, for a whitewashing the ships between deck, and likewise their holds, in a durable manner, by means of lime. Our report was in favor of this process, which consists in saturating water in which the lime is slacked with muriate of soda, (common salt.) The whitewash produced by it is very permanent, does not crack, nor come off on one's hands or clothes. The experiment was made on wood. It appears from M. St Bernade's account, that it succeeded equally well on walls.—*Annales des Arts et Manufactures.*

**WALKING UPON WATER.**—"Le Voleur" quotes a paragraph from a German paper, which states that a Swedish fisherman has made several experiments with complete success, of walking upon water, which he does with as much ease as upon the land, by means of slight thin shoes. These shoes are made in the shape of a small canoe, and are attached together, so that they can only be separated so far as to ensure the power of walking with ease.

*From the Charleston Courier.*

**HORRID MURDER.**—We have been furnished with the following particulars of this shocking tragedy, which are said to have been established before the Coroner's inquest.

Col. Myers and Major John M'Lemore were neighbors, and their plantations adjoined. There was no friendship between the parties, although a son of the former had intermarried with a daughter of the latter. A dispute existed between them concerning 7 acres of land, to which both laid claim. Col. Myers bought the land about four years ago, from Joseph Threewits for fifty dollars. M'Lemore had previously offered Threewits forty seven dollars for it.—The land was valuable to Col. Myers only because it connected his two plantations; and for this very reason M'Lemore, as he himself declared, was most opposed to Col. Myers having it. Nothing was known of M'Lemore's claim until last Spring, when Col. M. gave one of his negroes permission to plant the land for himself, and with that view had it ditched. Then for the first time M'Lemore came forward saying that the land was his, and his plan embraced it. On examination it was then discovered that the corner and line trees had been cut down and even the roots dug up. It was agreed, however that M'Lemore's land should be surveyed, and if his plan embraced it, that Col. Myers would surrender it. The day was fixed for the purpose; Col. Myers attended, and so did M'Lemore, but only to say that his surveyor had disappointed him. Another day was fixed, when M'Lemore was again in default. Here the matter rested until the 3d inst.; when Col. M. went with his overseer and four negroes to fence in the land. He had not been there more than a half hour, when M'Lemore, and his overseer, both armed, rode up to Col. M. who was standing with his back to M'Lemore, and the latter when within 6 or 7 steps of Col. M. (who was not aware of his approach) called out to him that he was a d—d rascal, and as Col. M. wheeled round, shot him dead on the spot. Col. M. was unarmed, not even having a stick. M'Lemore after this, still on horseback, advanced a step or two nearer, cocked the other barrel of his gun, and was in the act of shooting a second time, when Col. M's overseer, called out—"you have already killed him—don't shoot him again," upon this he turned his gun upon the overseer and threatened to shoot him too if he opened his mouth. He then dismounted from his horse, and reloaded the barrel he had discharged, and called to the overseer to look if Myers was dead, and on being informed that he was, replied, "for if he is not I'll give him another load." He then went off with his overseer, having first ordered the negroes away, leaving the body of Col. M. weltering in blood, with only his overseer to guard it. Col. Myers was shot directly through the heart, with a heavy load of buck shot, several of which passed through him.—The

physicians say he could not have breathed once after he was shot. M'Lemore's overseer (Sleigh) proved that his employer had been on the watch for Col. Myers ever since daylight, and told him (Sleigh) that "if Col. Myers came to that land that day, he was determined to kill him."

**Premium on Locust Trees.**—The Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture have awarded Mr. William Clark, Jr. of this town, a premium of \$20 as an expression of the estimation in which they held his exertions, in rearing a plantation of locust trees. The committee state that the importance of this tree can hardly be overrated, either for purposes of timber or fuel, and that it combines rapid growth with great durability. Posts of this wood will last half a century, or more. The ravages of the borer for a long time have laid waste this tree, but the insect is said now to be fast disappearing. It is easily cultivated, attains a sufficient growth in ten or fifteen years, and brings a great price for ship timber. Some trees in this vicinity have within a few years been sold at sums which would surprise those who have considered them good for nothing but shade.—*Northampton Gazette.*

### Marriages.

In Union, Mr. Miles S. Cobb, of Searsmont, to Miss Hannah Vaughan, of Union.

In Turner, 29th ult. by Ezekiel Martin, Esq. Mr. Eben. G. Martin, of Poland, to Miss Meriam B. Briggs, of Turner.

### Deaths.

In this town, on Monday last, Mrs. Bates, wife of Mr. Joseph Bates.

In Turner, widow Thankful Alden, about 52.

In Belfast, 13th ult. Rachel, daughter of Mr. James Kellock, aged 18.

In Bath, 20th ult. Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. Andrew Heath, aged about 24.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 23.

*Reported for the Boston Patriot.*

At market 465 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 185 Sheep, and 1200 Swine—about 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

**PRICES.** *Beef Cattle*—No particular variation from last week—we quote the same, viz: two or three yoke very fine something over our highest quotations (say 12 1-2 a 25c); prime at 33 and 34s 6d; good at 30 a 32s 6d; thin at 24 a 28s.

*Working Oxen*—No sales noticed.

*Cows and Calves*—Sales were made at \$18, 22, 24, 25, 27 1-2 and \$30.

*Sheep*—Those at market were mostly of an inferior quality—no prices made known.

*Swine*—Market brisk; lots not selected were taken at 5c for sows and 6 for barrows; one lot to close something less—at retail, 6 for sows and 7 for barrows; lots large barrows selected at 5 3-4 a 6, sows 4 3-4.

### List of Letters

*Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1835.*

Austin Alden  
William Brown  
Martin Cushing  
Lemuel Capen  
Cordelia E. Danforth  
Sarah Dearborn  
Daniel McDuffie (2)  
Joseph Fellows  
Oliver Foster  
Nathan Foster  
Hannah Foster  
Daniel A. Fairbanks  
Abigail Gilson  
Joseph Haselton  
Lorane Higgins  
Rev. J. Houghton  
E. W. Hawk  
Sally Kimball, care of  
Nathl Kimball  
J. Litchfield  
Gorham Luce

Joshua Millet  
Isaac N. Metcalf  
Mary Jane Otis  
Charles Pinkham (2)  
Eliphalet and Nathan Packard  
Ebenezer Packard  
Aaron Palmer  
Charles Robbins  
John W. H. Rogers  
Russel Shaw  
Samuel Shaw  
Ephraim K. Smart  
Benjamin Stevens  
Benjamin Southworth  
Albert G. Scott (2)  
Amasa Tinkham  
David Titus  
Eliza Williams  
Samuel Wood (2)  
Joel White, Jr.

GEO. W. STANLEY, *Post Master.*

### PROSPECTUS

OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE

### Parlour Magazine.

*A weekly paper, devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts—the Drama—the Fashions—Tales—Essays—Biographical Sketches—the History of Woman—Works, &c. &c.—and Embellished with superior Engravings—Fine Wood Cuts—Plates of the Fashions, and Music.—Price THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance.*

THE PARLOUR MAGAZINE is now in the meridian of its popularity; and is inspiring hopes without a shadow, and cloudless prospects without a horizon, continue to cheer it on its way, we may reasonably anticipate for it a long day of triumph.

For general appearance, mechanical arrangement and typographical execution, it may justly assert its claims to rank among the most beautiful periodicals of the United States.

The Literary department is contributed to by many of the ablest writers in the country—men whose names, if they would give us permission to use them, would save us the trouble of circulating our claims on the public through the medium of a prospectus.

For Selections, the literary gardens of all America and half Europe are open to us; so that if we fail in this particular, the fault must be only attributed to our want of taste.

The "Fashions" shall meet with all due attention. We have made arrangements to obtain the earliest intelligence from London and Paris, in respect to the various changes, which shall be inserted as soon as received.

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE shall be occasionally embellished with beautiful engravings, upon interesting subjects, and plates of the newest fashions, plain or colored, as circumstances will permit; besides wood cuts in great variety, and a piece of original or well selected music, at least twice a month.

\* \* \* Highly finished portraits of all the great British and American Poets, from Chaucer downwards are in preparation, and will appear in the Magazine from time to time with a general critique on the author's works annexed to each; the head and review of Shakespear will be forthcoming in February and Bryant's will follow. To this paragraph we would especially call the reader's attention, as the undertaking is one of great interest, expense and labor.—The likenesses shall be taken from portraits by the best masters.

The PARLOUR MAGAZINE is printed on super-royal paper, in quarto form, and stitched in a handsome cover.

JOHN M. MOORE.

Office 67 Liberty Street, New York.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of March, A. D. 1835,

LLOYD THOMAS, Executor of the last will and testament of HUSHAI THOMAS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of April, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, *Judge.*

A true copy.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, *Register.*

### Engine Notice.

Meeting next Monday morning at 8 o'clock.  
April 2, 1835.

### Notice.

Whereas my son, PHINEHAS HARMON FOSS, has left me without my consent. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. Any person employing said boy I shall claim so much of his wages as the law allows in such cases.

PHINEHAS FOSS.

Livermore, April 1, 1835.

### The Northern Shepherd.

For sale at this office.



## Ladies' Department.

For the Maine Farmer.

## Love.

No other feeling in him—let him love,  
And man is mortal—yea, and Immortality  
Would find herself in being joined with man—  
That god-like angel worshiped flame which ran  
Through his pure soul, when love was all reality:  
First breathed and felt them given from above;  
Not to be mocked, pretended or betrayed,  
But cherished, felt, acknowledged and obeyed,  
In king and peasant where its sceptre once was  
swayed.

But some, I know, pretend they never knew  
The hallowed fires which melt from beauties eye;  
Heard nothing in the echo of a woman's voice,  
Which whispered in their souls—my choice—my  
choice.

—To say it,—is to say that mortal sigh  
With bosoms full of pleasures tried and true;  
To say it,—is to curb the soul's high flood,  
To drain the heart of feeling, fire and blood,  
And tear away from man the image of his God.

CRITO.

From the Western Monthly Magazine.

## The Duty of Women.

In all centuries, the moral and political condition of woman, may be considered as an index of society: and the character of a nation is intimately connected with the veneration paid to her rights. Woman is still throughout the rest of the world,—more the attendant than the companion of man—but in our own happy land of equal privileges, liberty of conscience,—and freedom of the press, we are more justly estimated,—and possess a dignified, respectable influence, in which neither a soulless submission, nor an irrational self-confidence is exhibited. Education, is shedding its enlightening rays upon the mind and a system of general instruction diffuses its blessings through every class. Women are uniting with men in the noble cause of banishing oppression,—vice and ignorance from the earth, and with the blessings of heaven intelligence and virtue will soon become triumphant.

In the present era of universal reform, the prejudices of preceding ages can scarcely be comprehended. We might portray a dark period of women's history, and assert, that she had not become a sharer in the march of mind; that the 'tone of female society,' was still a focus of folly,—a court where fashion and personal vanity are the presiding deities. But should we presume to utter such an unjust aspersion upon the character of our sex in relation to its present state in our country, who would believe it? An intellectual woman is no longer placed under the ban of prejudice. Let the names of Moore, Edgeworth, De Seigne, De Stael, Cottin, Opie, Sigourney, Hemans, and many others, distinguished for genius and virtue—animate our hopes, and encourage us to imitate their high examples; and let us honor with a pure and holy sentiment that benevolent system of philosophy, which is elevating woman to the station in society, originally assigned her by Infinite wisdom.

Much of the infelicity existing in the human family, has resulted from an inordinate desire to be distinguished and admired; the consequence frequently, of a faulty education. The system of emulation introduced into our seminaries of learning, by arraying the self love of one individual or party against the self love of and interest of another, counteracts sentiments of liberality and good will; and creates a feeling of rivalry which is apt to remain and endanger our happiness in after life. Could the spirit of humanity, forbearance and affection be substituted, the petulance and impatience excited by disappointed ambition might be avoided, and an improvement effected in female character. The minds of women should be stored with useful knowledge—not for the meed of applause—nor for the purpose of displaying their superiority over those who are appointed to rule over us—but for the rational improvement and employment of our leisure hours; tranquility and content, being regarded as the ulti-

mate reward. Thus the refining influence of literary pursuits,—might be exerted throughout all the social and moral fabric. But exalted literary attainments will never compensate for the absence of these feminine virtues which christianity enjoins.

As the sensibility of woman is greater than her judgment,—her mind should be trained from infancy to calculate and reflect,—and religion, refinement and good sense forming the basis, we might rear a harmonious superstructure of virtuous principles, with habits of order and application. A woman, 'who would mingle in ambitious strife, and cherish dreams of power,' is not contended with rational affections, and approving love. Blinded by the dazzling hues of romance & imagination and cherishing the fond hope that she will continue the beacon of man's course, his guiding star, she seldom awakes from her delusive dreams until too late to profit by experience—not, until without a pilot—without a compass, or helm, to guide her on the dangerous voyage—her peace of mind is wrecked.—Ah—how greatly our progress in the pursuit of happiness is impeded by our inordinate self-esteem.—There are women, who have endeavored to attain a pre-eminence never yet accorded them, who have overstepped the boundaries assigned them, by their modesty, which, renders them lovely, and subjected themselves to the shafts of envy and the sneers of ridicule.

When vanity preponderating over those feelings inspired by native diffidence, allured a female into the forbidden paths of pedantry, and ostentatious display, 'a son may blush, and a husband, feel the complicated cleverness of his wife, a reproach.' Intrinsic excellence shuns display; and while seemingly unconscious of its merits, secures the esteem of the intelligent and virtuous. There are some occasions in life, when we are called upon to exhibit the independence of the sterner sex; but they are few. We should remember that gentleness is our ornament and shield; not even 'the bitter corrosion of feelings that meet no answering tone,' should be powerful to destroy it; but with the true magnanimity we should bear with fortitude and serenity the trials of life, and never 'show a will most incorrect to heaven, a heart unfortified, a mind impatient.' Let us summon to our aid the resources of the heart and mind and the internal consciousness of disinterested discharge of duty will produce an adequate recompense in that peace the world can neither give nor take away. Manners softened by courtesy and kindness, charity for the imperfections of others—that germ of a thousand virtues complacency of temper, self-denial, integrity and devotion—these, with the art of making our home the abode of peace and comfort, will ensure us the respectful attentions of society, and the tender affection of friends long after attractions of youth have fled.

We have said that religion and refinement should form the basis for cultivation of female excellence. By refinement we do not mean the exclusiveness of aristocracy or the sickly sensibility of weak minds but the instinctive perception of what is amiable, respectful and delicate, in social intercourse. By religion, we do not mean attachments to some favorite system, sectarian scruples, or the observance of outward forms and ceremonies; but the mild forbearance of christianity, teaching us to deal justly, love mercy, walk humbly. What has elevated woman from the state of servile dependence in which uncultivated, uncivilized man has ever held her? Religion! And a woman uninfluenced by its pure, benevolent, and perfect precepts—is a branch from which emanates no verdure, for the principle of life is wanting.

## Stock for Sale.

SIX likely young BULLS, from 1-2 to 7-8 Improved Durham Short Horned breed, from 8 months to 2 years old. Also a number of Heifers, one, two and three years old, sired by the Bull Maine Denton. Enquire of TH. PIERCE, near Readfield Corner.

Readfield, Feb. 20, 1835.

## SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage.

C. B. MORTON.

WANTED—A few straight grained Rock and White Maple LOGS.

## Notice.

The subscriber will have a prime assortment of WOODWARD'S make PLOUGHS in season for use this spring. Also a number of Single Horse Waggon. He expects Mr. STONE to work with him, and will pay particular attention to horse shoeing. Other branches of custom work done up in good style at short notice.

Please give us a call.

Yours, &amp;c.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

## Farms in Bradford--For Sale.

ONE near the Corner, containing about 30 acres, with House, Barn and Blacksmith shop. A good stand for a blacksmith.

One on the County road from Bangor to Brownville, containing about 40 acres, with a new House, small Barn—an excellent well of water near the house—fences in good repair.

One in the corner of the County road and a road lately laid out by the County, connecting the Canada and the Houlton roads. As soon as this road is completed this will be one of the best stands for a tavern and store of any in the country. It contains 121 acres—house, shed, barn frame to be put up in the spring. Cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay. It will be sold at a great bargain.

A Blacksmith's Shop and 1 acre of land at the Corner.

Ten lots of Wild Land suitable for farming, containing about 100 acres each.

Also, a Clapboard Machine and Mill, with a quantity of logs ready to saw.

All the above property will be sold at good bargains. Any person wishing for further particulars will please to apply either personally or by letter to

M. SEAVEY, Post Master, Penob. Co. Me.  
Bradford, February, 1835.

## GRAVE STONES.



THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tables, &c.

AARON CLARK,  
GILBERT PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

## Small Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has obtained licence, as a common Victualer. Those who are market men, with horses, and travellers who are willing to receive civil treatment, with a very plain style, in victualing, lodging and horse keeping, with a moderate bill, will please give him a call. They can then judge whether he is worthy of further patronage. He may be found a few steps from Esquire Wood's Corner, and from Mr. Pitts' Corner, opposite the old Hay Scales, on Bowdoin Street.

CHARLES ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Feb'y 3, 1835.

## BLANKS

Fosar le at this office.